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EMPLOYMENT-Female.

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the time. Don't pay \$4 and \$5 a wee' get as good for \$3.	hen
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OARDING - GOOD BOARD AND COM-fortable rooms, single and double, the use of parior il bath rooms, all for \$3 a week, at 226 Tuird ave. ja22 6*106 OARDING AT \$3 PER WEEK FOR FOUR

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OARDING — A FEW RESPECTABLE young men can be accommodated with good board diseaser rooms, also a gentleman and his wife, at Bad 37th et bet, let and 3d aves in 18 34ac 121

OARD—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with good board and pleasant room; o a few young ladies, at 45 Second avenue. Care and ja25 24ac-129 O A B D I N G—A FEW RESPECTABLE
mechanics can find good board, warm bedrooms,
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irginis, Illinois, Georgis, Ohio, &c., &c., many of
them, after using them for two or three years, say they
ould not be without them for three or four times their
not and others say that in comparison with any other
shackines known to them, that they pay for their cost in
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Mees, and \$18 a \$13,22% for Prime, and \$18,50 for Clear.

Beef is quitet; the arrivals are limited; sales of 159 bbls. at \$5,75 a \$9,50 for repacked Mees; \$10 a 10,50 for Extra.

Beef Hams are firm; sales of 50 bbls. and tes. at \$14 758,315.

Barley is very quiet; the supply is moderate, and prices nominally the same. Barley Malt is in limited demand at 96c. Osts are in limited demand at 56 \$4837c. for Western and Canadians and \$7831.5c. for Byste. Rye is quiet; sales of 400 bush. Northern at 75c. Corn is again rather lower, the offerings large, and the demand chiefly confined to shippers; sales of 42,000 bush. at 65c. for new Southern Yellow; 67c. for Western mixed in store; 65c. for do, delivered, and 70c. for old round Yellow.

Bacon is quiet at 9c. a 10c. Dressed Hogs are in fair supply and heavy at 7½c. a 7½c. for Western, and 7½c. a 7½c. for City Dressed; and Extra do. at \$7.66% per 100.

Lard is less active and is heavy; the supply large; sales of 500 bbls. and tes. at 10½c. a 10½c. Cut Meets are quiet; Dry Salted not plenty. Butter and Cheese are steady, but quiet. BYNYEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT.

BYNYENS BROTHER & OO.

Byery description of stationary and portable steam
maginers negary and hand lathen, power and hand planers drills, geneflutting machines, bolt outliers, mortisting and thusoning machines, belt cutters, mortisting and thusoning machines, belt cutters, mortisting and thusoning machines, etc.; also circular and up
right enw mills of various kinds; grain mills in gras
variety. All for cale of the very lowest prices to miltip tight.

If you want to prove the second of the secon



YORK FRIDAY JANUARY 25 1861.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1861.

Last hours of Bansen.

with anticipations of the coming judgment, and then the secret thoughts are expressed which form lation of the dread unseen which they too must enter. Especially is this the case when knowledge and genius cluster around the death-bed the respect and the sympathies of mankind.

Buxsen's services to mankind will live long in the history of science and literature. His heart was unchilled by science to the last. The great object which always lay next his heart was somewhat similar to that which actuated COLERIDGE-to throw a bridge across the abyss which separates European thought from Christianity. For this purpose he wished to live. He cared not whether the bridge were afterwards destroyed or not, provided the passage could be effected. He wished to accomplish the labors which he had commenced. One night he understood that this was not to be, and rising from his arm-chair, he exclaimed, "Oh. God, I commit my spirit into thy hands!" He then summoned his family, and said to them :- "A great change has taken place in my thoughtsnot with reference to my immortal soul; not with regard to Christ, my only Savior; but Then, after having blessed his children, he expressed his affection for his wife, saving

After thanking his servant for his care of him, he continued-

ceives what an obscure existence we have led upon eath. Upward! upward! It becomes not datker, but always brighter, brighter. I am now in the kingdom of God. Till now it was only ananticipation. O, my God, how beautiful are Thy tabernacles." On the 29th of October, his attention hav

ing been called to a brilliant sunset, he said;

"That is beautiful. The love of God is in everything." "May God bless you eternally." he added;
"let us part in Jesus Christ. God is life—love that wills; will that loves. With Him to be is to conquer. There is no death in God. I see Christ, and I see God through Christ. Christ sees us, He creates us. He must become all in all. I wish nothing theatrical, but I wish to say a few words to my children and my irlends. I am dying, and I wish to die. I commend myself to the recollection of every good man, and I beg him to recollect me with kindness. I offer my blessing, the blessing of an old result on all who desire it. I die in peace with all the world. Those who live in Christ, who live in loving Him, those are His. Those who do not live by His like do not belong to Him, by whatever name they may estil themselves, and whatever confession of faith they may sign. Belonging to a church or sect is nothing. I see clearly that we are all simers. We have only Christ in God. We only exist in so far as we exist in God and have eternal life. We have lived in tied.—All alse is rething. Christ in Bod. God and have eternal life in proportion as we bave lived in tied. ing been called to a brilliant sunset, he said : eternal life in proportion as we have lived in God.—
All else is nothing. Christ is the Son of God, and
we are his children, only when the spirit of love
which was in Christ is in us."

These were the last utterances of a long and brilliant life; to love God in Christ is all; the rest is nothing. We have lingered over his words because we may learn from the example of this great and noble man, that those only know Low to live and die who have known the Crucified One.

His coffin, borne by his sons, then by the stude of the University of Bonn, covered with wreaths of flowers, according to German custom, was accompanied through the town by the religious notes of the national hymns which he loved. The pastors, who had given him the Holy Communion a few days before, pronounced at the open grave the words of eternal life, and the vast crowd who had known and loved the Baron BUNSEN when living, retired, repeating what he had himself said with so much energy, "There

A Prayer for a Revival Answered .- A gentleme am here to encourage your hearts by telling you how Gon answers prayer. Gon has begun a good work among us. We, at first, had two young men asking for prayer. Then five at the next meeting, seven. and so on. Now, we hope that the plentiful shower

is just at hand.

said he had attended a great many good prayer meet ings since he had been, himself, converted, but never had he been in a more precious meeting than the one At the beginning, the Missionary of that Ward knelt and prayed to Jesus, that he would give his Spirit as he did on the day of Pentecost, in the same convincing and converting power. That prayer was answered. Many adults arose for prayer, and also many chil-dren. All felt that the mysterious and wonderful influence of the Holy Spirit was working in man

state Flour is imited, restricted by the inciencas weather. The market is a shade easier, but not quotably lower, for common brands:

The sales are 5,700 bbls. at \$5 15a\$5 25 for Superfine State and Western; \$5 35a\$5 40 for Extra State, chiefly at \$3 35; \$5 50a\$5 00 for very choice do.; \$5 40a\$5 00 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5 65a\$5 75; for shipping brands of round hoop Extra Ohio, and \$5 55a\$7 25 for trade brands do. We hear of sales of Extra State at \$5 30, but do not credit them.

Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 150 bbls. at \$5 64a\$7 25 for Extras.

Southern Flour is very quiet, and the medium grades are heavy; the local demand is light, and the arrivals moderate; the sales are 750 bbls. at \$5 65a \$6 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., \$6 05 and \$1 28 for the better grades.

Corn Meal is in limited demand at \$3 05 for Jersey and \$3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at \$2 12a\$9 25 per 100 lb.

WHEAKEY.—The market is quiet; sales of 250 bbls., 115 16 18 him, which was done, and he left comforted.

Children asking prayer.—Requests, like the follow-ing, now come before the meeting nearly every day: "To the Fullon Street Prayer Meeting: Curistian Friends—I am a boy 14 years of age, and I desire an interest in your prayers, for myself and for my parents, that we may love and serve Jesus, our Sa-vior. Pray for me, friends, that I may become a Christian. Oh! I feel I am a great sinner. Oh! it makes me feel very bad, when I think, who it is I sin against. Pray for me with all your heart."

Several young men were in the meeting, who asked prayer for themselves, by notes, which they sent up to the leader's desk. One was for a young man who was swakened in the North of Ireland, and whose se rious impressions have come with him across the se

The Way to Abolish Siavery .- It should never i forgotten that our Lord Jases Chairs came to preach to be zealous in the same cause. But many who work, greatly mistake His way of doing it. A gen-tleman from New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday made

"A few years ago, I gave 100 tracts to the maste charged at New Brunswick, to be distributed among the negroes on the coast, where they were prohibited from learning to read, even the Bible. Excited by the Gospel news in the tracts, they now began to learn secretly to read, by torch-light, at the dad of

converted slaves were more faithful and obedient than before, began to encourage the meetings and educa-

vation of their condition resulted from the power of the simple gospel.

The story gives its own moral more impressively

than any comment we could add."

The latest news from Fijli, given in the Wes-leyon Notices, is of a most encouraging nature. The Rev. James S. H. Rugger writes from Kan-

davu:
"We have still to take courage, and look up. All
Kandavu is now loin. Only nine individuals out of
the cutre population can themselves heathen. The
young cannoted third, whom I named in my last, has
since been induced to lota. I then presented him
with a New Testament, of which he has been a diligent student, and premises to make a consistent
Curistan.

Christian.

A new Protestant church is in course of construction in Faris. When this is completed. Paris will be able to loast of no less than 20 Protestant churches and 101 Protestant clergymen. The number of chi dren regularly attending Protestant Sunday Schools in Paris is 2,600. The Turkish correspondent of the News of the

The lutkish correspondent of the Acust of the Charches writes:

The progress of Christianity amongst the Turky is his so rapid as some singuine in indicting and in among this people, which, although for the most part unseen now, will one day show itself in a wide-spread religious revolution.

For the present, however, some who were forward as inquirers awhile ago have withdrawn themselves, and the number who attend the public preaching of the gospel is very small. Experience, every day, proves, however, that the door is widely open for julyate religious conversation with the Turks.

Another correspondent, writing from Lombardy, concerning Bible circulation in Italy, says:

bordy, concerning Bible circulation in Many, Says;

From five to ten B ble, colporteurs are in constant activity. There have just been 600 for an Balles ordered from Polerno. From January, 1856, to August, 1858 there were 31 372 fraisan Bables and evangelical writings circulated; and in the February of 1852 alone, 1.519 copies of parts of the Haly Scriptures, a green many of them among the soldiers. There is in Tu in an Evangelical Young Woman's Union, under the presidency of Mans Vos Busses, which supplies efficient success to the poor, and especially to sick children.

REVIVAL IN SOUTH APRICA.—The Rev. JAMES CAMERON, of the Wesleyan Mission at Cape Town, says:

The Lead is doing wonders here. The Spirit is

The Lord is doing wonders here. The Spirit is magnetized Prayer meetings every day and every might in the week. People who never prayed before see opening their mouths. On Thursday evening, at our player-meeting, I felt downesst when we com-menced, but soon had cause of rejoicing. A poor girl began for the first time to pray. After her a boy, about twelve years of age, burst out in prayer. Young began for the first time to pray. After her a boy, about twelve years of age, burst out in prayer. Young and o'd commenced cry ng for mercy, and I was kept till about twelve o'd-cle. The congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church came out of their prayer-secting, and the place was crowded, while a great number had to remain ours de. We hear that a similar work has begun at Worcester, under the powerful and some string reimstry of the Rev. Andrew BUERAY, of the Dutch Reformed Church.

YOUR PULSE.—Child, feel your pulse. If it glops you die. Use keep it in motion. Put your

Your pulse.—Child, feel your pulse, opp you due. G si keys it in motion. Put oper there every morning before you pray. Tow God has kept it going.

Your pulse is the clock of your life...
It shows how your moments are flying...
It maks the departure of time.
And it tells you how fast you are dying.

Chinese Experiences. The COUNT DE LAUTURE, chief of the cien-ific mission attached to the Anglo-Freuch army avading China, has published a most interesting account of his captivity and barbarous treat-ment in that country. The narrative is far too long for complete translation, and we shall from time to time condense its most interesting pass-

ages,
Having been informed that Mr. PARKES, the
English interpreter, escorted by a mere handful
of troops, had quite safely traversed the same ground, the Count spurred on in advance of the French army on his way to Tong Tcheu. On arriving at that town he was met by Mandarins who offered to lodge him in a small pagoda already occupied by Mr. Parkes and his Sikhs, but the Count requiring considerable space for his horses and baggage preferred to lodge by himself.

himself.

This was probably the primary cause of the sufferings of the Count, for had they been together
their united counsels and the aid of their united
followers and the Sikhs escott of PARKES might
have enabled them to fight their way back
to the French advanced guard. On the
morning after his arrival at Tong
Tcheou, the Count walked out and
was fellowed along the streets by crowds, whose
looks and restures were unfriendly, but who
were not guilty of any actual violence until he
left the town and was about to return to his tem-

were not guilty of any actual violence until he left the town and was about to return to his temporary home, when he was ruddenly hemmed in and attacked. He had, unfortunately, left his sword and revolver at his lodging, and had no wapon but a stoat walking cane, with which he defended himself till the mob by sheer dint of numbers forced him to the ground. Here they struck and kicked him in the most savage manner and as some called for knives to be brought from the butchers' shops, and others for razors from the barbers, he would no doubt have been killed on the spot had not a Mandarin with a chrystal button, ordered the mob to stand back. Taking the Count by the arm, he Mandarin, in the blandest manner and the most honied tones, assured the Count that the magistrate of the town must and would protect him; and to that magistrate he conducted him. Having conducted the count to the police court the mandarin pushed him into the court-yard, where he was immediately surrounded and seized by soldiers, who laughed heartily at him when he demanded to see the magistrate. Making him sit down, they surrounded him in silence until a Mandarin of high rank, escorted by fifteen soldiers, arrived. The Mandarin saluted the poor count with much seeming deference; but in a moment after gave a signal, in obedience to which the escort hurled the count violently to the earth, tied his hands and feet together with a rope about a foot long. They then robbed him of his watch and handkerchief, which were immediately pocketed by the blandly-smiling and rascally mandarin, who then took his departure. The brutal soldiers now took hold of the ends of the rope by which the count's hands and feet were tied together, and carried him to a carr, the floor of which was thickly sprinkled with carpet tacks. Shouting from one to the other that the prisoner was to be immediately carried to execution, they flung him into the cart, and with him, similarly tied, they flung a French soldier bleeding from three ghastly wounds. The cart then moved rapidly

The Philadelphia North American gives the following interesting account of the progress and The Philadelphia North American gives the following interesting account of the progress and probable future of Liberia:

By the arrival of the bark Mendi—the property of the colored firm of Johnson, Turenn & Dunbar—letters and papers to a late date have arrived from Western Africa. President Bernson wrote, under date of Government House, Monrovia, November 24, 1860, that affairs were in an encouraging condition. "By this time," he remarks, "you are, no doubt, well posted respecting the great influx of re-captives landed here by prizes to American cruizers. We have had four prizes direct from Congo, landing at this port nearly three thousand helpless souls. If this government should be placed in possession of sufficient means, it can receive and properly train as many as twenty thousand of those unfortunates, with our present civilized population. I have to be short, of necessity, as I am preparing for the legislative session, which commences next week. A part of the members have already arrived."

The progress of Liberia, in an industrial point of sign favorable as can be excepted in a

The progress of Liberia, in an industrial point of view, is as favorable as can be expected in a country where capital is the great requisite of the community. In certain localities, however, particularly on the banks of the St. Paul's river, the cultivation and manufacture of sugar is much the cultivation and manufacture of sugar is much extended and constantly increasing. Sugar mills have gone and are going from England and from the United States to aid this valuable industry. In Bassa county the raising of coffee has succeeded in sending out the best quality of this important staple of commerce. The production of palm oil is extending over the republic. Cotton grows spontaneously throughout the this important staple of commerce. The production of palm oil is extending over the republic. Cotton grows spontaneously throughout the country, and the labor of gathering, cleaning and preparing it for market is alone requisite. The collection of camwood, indigo, ivory and other essential articles, is increasing. Indeed, nothing is wanted but more skilled laborers and enterprising settlers, with moderate amounts of moneyed capital, such as many of our free people of color could conveniently, and most advantageously to themselves, furnish, to give a vast extension to their exports.

The future of Liberia is most promising. Our colored residents, mostly living under unfavorable and depressing circumstances here, would not only benefit their own condition, but Western Africa, by settling in Liberia. There they can build up a respectable nationality, while their

religion, education, civilization, laws, and indus ral success would bring upon them the re-spect and honor of the world.

dus r-al success would bring upon them the respect and honor of the world.

Our cole red people possess an adaptation of industrial training and physical endurance. They could make that great continent, long a neglected waste, to abound in the richest harvests of agriculture, and in the teeming resources of newly applied and active industry. They can alone bear the peculiarities of the climate. The records of mortality are fearful among the Anglo-Saxons in Africa. Dr. George Clymen, surgeon in chief of the African fleet, in a communication to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Washington city, remarks that "To the white man, absolute acclimation and entire exemption from the endemic fevers and dysenteries, are so nearly, if not quite impossible, even after a residence of eighteen or wenty years, that I could not learn of a single instance in which they had been attained."

The Rebel Batteries.

The Charleston correspondent of the B ultimore tmerican thus describes the works at Morris Is-and:

and:

"Of the fortifications of the island, it is truth to average has done more than man. All along the entire beach nature has raised one of the best red-outst in those self-same sand hills. No material for defying assaut is better. It is proof against bombs and indestructible by fire and red hot shot. With strong arms and self-should hearts behind them—with well armed, well disciplined, and a sufficient number of troops, South Carolina might defy the world to obtain forcible entrance into the harber of her commercian metropolis.

of treeps, South Garolina might dely the world to obtain forcible entiance into the harbor of her commercial metapolis.

As it is, however, the position is insignificant. What is culled "Fort Morro" is nothing more than a nitroscliment behind a sand hill. Its annament, though ender cing some heavy guns, consists ma nly of small ordnarce, very ineffective at a distance. The work of fortuying and intronching all the available points, however, goes bravely en. A tintervals along the coast new batteries are being thrown up. The light tone is greatly strengthened and rendered impregnable to anything else than the heavy guns of a man-of-war. One of the latteries constructed recently is directly under the guns of Sumter—twelve hundred yards off.

The treeps are comfortably quantered in the vacant unform should houses, though one or two companies, taking, I suppose, that it will be some time before they get another military holiday, have preferred to camp out in tents. It was quite as good as a play to see some of their attempts at weaking dury shirts and cooking victuals. In the houses the new were merry as crickets, cracking their jokes and wishing for a fight. Many of the poor tellows were laid up with lad cold—indeed it was fearful to bear some of them cough The fatigue and exposure of guard duty—laif the night embracing the cold beared of a muskett, is work they are all so musuad to that I wonder how so many of them have end-avered to stand it so bravely. Think of a blesk night on the sea shore—the wind whistling—the waves rearing, and the said stifling you."

All the principal churches in Mexico are closed and the clergy refuse to open them. This is a serious fact for the President to deal with, as the serious fact for the President to deal with, as the government will find it difficult to compel them to perform their duties, and the people are very uneasy at the absence of priestly counsel and absolution. The President has other rivals than Miramon, and fears are entertained of a strife between the chiefs of the liberal, puros and moderados sections, each of which "has its ambitious men," says a correspondent of the New Orleans Picapane, "whose patriotism does not extend beyond their personal aggrandizement." There are already four prominent candidates in the field for the Presidency at the ensuing election. First, is the General who has defeated Miramon, Jesus Gonzales Ortega. He is about forty JESUS GONZALES ORTEGA. He is about forty First, is the General who has defeated Miramen, Jesus Gonzales Ortega. He is about forty two years of age, was educated for a lawyer, and was formerly Governor of Zacatecas, in which effice he won much popularity. Second, is Don Miguel Lerro, a thorough liberal, and an oppouent of the clerical power which has so long held sway in the republic. He has the reputation of being an able financier and statistician. Third, is Don Maxvel Donlado, for many years Governor of the state of Guanajuato, a talented and energetic man, whose name has frequently appeared in the history of the late revolution. Fourth, is Don Benita Juarez, the present Executive, who, to his liberality in political sentiment, adds, by the acknowledgement of all parties, the qualities of stern personal and public integrity. He is of Indian parentage, but when quite young was taken to the city of Oajaca, and educated for the law. It is represented that while each candidate has strong friends, public favor seems mainly to turn upon Ortega and Lerro. Probably it would go far to the final triumph of law and order, were the re-election of Juarez to be accomplished. law and order, were the re-election of JUAREZ to be accomplished,

From the Copper Regions.

resting news:—

By the Lake papers, we perceive the National, for some time past, has showed stopes, lean in copper. At present, however, it is looking well—both stopes and drifts being generally well charged with copper. The Pewabic stamps were suspended for a fortnight, to make repairs on boilers, but are now under way again. The Meenard and Pontiac seem to have a hard time as yet, in finding copper. In some portions of both, however, good ground is exhibited. The Albany and Boston is doing well—the vein yielding finely near the surface and at many points. The Isle Royale is running 16 heads of Cornish stamps. The Hodges stamps are now in order, but are ly near the surface and at many points. The Isle Royale is running 16 heads of Cornish stamps. The Hodges stamps are now in order, but are waiting the completion of a new and improved washing process. The lower levels at the Cliff are showing line lots of mineral. The "Ash Bod" mines are said to look well, particularly the Garden City. The Franklin machinery is stamping 136 tons of rock in 24 hours. The Quincy machinery in the last week reported, stamped 550 tons of rock, which produced 263 tons of copper. Gates's stamps are well spoken of, as simple and effective. The Pewabic is said to look as rich as ever. We notice the establishment of a school on the location; also, of a brass band, and other social amenities. The Pewabic will probably have a great success in 1861. We learn that it is now essentially out of debt, with ample and even splendid equipments, buildings, &c., &c. Its product, last year, was sold for above \$400.000. As yet, however, it bas paid no dividend; and as it is useful, once in a while, to look into the past, we may here allude to the fact, that two years since, we were deemed sadly behind the times, because we strenuously denied that it could pay adividend for a long with the times, and within the past, we were deemed sadly behind the times, because we strenuously denied that it could pay adividend for a long within the past, we discipled the long within the past of the past o because we strenuously denied that Pewabic was then worth \$60 per share, and that it could pay a dividend for a long while. "Timotries all," as then remarked. Either by hit or good wit, we were nearer right than the partizans on the other side. But the time seems to be at hand when the Pewabic, if well managed, will be cheap at present quotations. It is said that a full report is soon to be issued by the management.

Collections in the South.

The following extract from a circular, addressed by a collecting firm in Georgia to their correspondents, furnishes information which may be useful to business men here:—

The "Stay Law," passed by the last Legislature on the 50th Nov., 1850, eases that no Pieri fueiss shall be levied, nor Capiasad satisfaciontime secuted until the first day of December, 1861, except in cases when the defendant is removing, or about to remove in person, or his property, beyond the limits of this state or any county, and giving the right even in these cases, of staying the proceedings by the defendant's entering into bond and security for the debt, or his appearance at the first court after the 1st day of December, 1861. This statute also provides for the suspension of specie rayments by all the Banks of the state, till the same time, and limiting then to one per centum for domestic, and a fair market price for foreign Exchange. This set adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in collection before it was passed. It is impossible for us to make forced collections under process, and we have to rely upon making such arrangements as a safforded by acceptances, deata, &c. &c., to realize anything for our friends upon a large amount of solvent paper in our hande. Our mercantile friends may collect a large proportion of what is due them from wealthy No. 1 houses, who ewe but little, and have extrao dinary facilities; but as a general thing, it is impossible for our merchants (though sound and willing) to pay their indebtechees; our friends should show them all the lemency possible, and ultimately we believe their debts will be paid. When they are in failing or doubtful houses, it would answer as well as ever to sue, and obtain a judgment, and fix their lieu (so as to get their money when the act expires) in default of security being given, by

Mississ ippl.

Mississiff goes out of the Union with more convenience than South Carolina. The terms she makes are capital. She has no port of entry, and cannot therefore come into collision with the Government in the matter of revenue collec-tion; and as to the other point of difficulty, the post-office system, her Convention has provided that no change shall be made, and permits the United States to pay the expenses of its main-

NATHANIEL MITCHELL WAS MURDERED by his wife, on Block Island, R. I., on Saturday night. A FUGITIVE SLAVE, who has had 10 years free lom, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., last week, and sent back to his master, at Louisville,

IN A DRUNKEN ROW, in a sailors' boarding house, at Boston, on Monday evening, John MULLEN stabbed three other sailors; the wounded men went to the hospital and MULLEN to

PRICE ONE CENT A DISCHARGED CONVICT HAS COMMERCED an action against the Master of the Cambridge Mass., House of Correction, for keeping him in a cold cell for 3 days, and feeding him on breat

and water. A CONSUMMATE SCOUNDREL, EDWARD GREEK not long cut of the States Prison, eloped with his wife's daughter-in-law, and \$50 that his wife had saved while he was in jail, last week from McCrackenville, N. Y.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL SHATTUCK has been dismissed at Rochester, for tampering with counterfeiters, and inducing them to become stool pigeons to inveigle innocent persons into the commission of criminal offences.

pigeons to inveigle innocent persons into the commission of criminal offences.

WITH THE NEW YEAR it is said that the officers of the Sing Sing Prison have instituted a new mode of punishment, called the "Japanese Comb." The hair on both sides of the bead, is closely cropped, and a sort of comb is left standing up. The convict on leaving the bath room, has all the suffering to himself, his associates only know that he has suffered by the glassy eye and dilated papil, and vacant stare of the unfortunate victim. In the case of the closely cropped head, the punishment is visible to every convict, and if he should attempt to escape, it would be another means that would lead to detection. In this new punishment, the convicts themselves are the parties who punish him; they have little else to amuse themselves with, and it is at the expense of those cropped that they make it. An insult or a laugh from a superior can be borne and submitted to, but from a brother convict, it is unbertable. The shower bath punishment is still in practice there, and it is said that no less than sixty convicts were showered on the morning after New Year's day, for violations of the Prison rules.

Calamities.

THE EMPIRE BLICK WAS EIRNT DOWN at Olean, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. The loss is nearly \$50,000.

A wooden house was event bown near Quebec, C. E., on Monday, and three little children perished in the flames.

A little german nor was killed, on Monday, at Newsik N. J., while climbing a pile of week the whole came down on him.

day, at Newsik N. J., while climbing a pile of wood, the whole came down on him.

The storm in Masachusetts on Tuesday and Wednesday did great damage to the fruit and shade trees. The loss of one man at Wolcottville was over \$500.

A LAD WAS BADLY BURNED in the side, at Malden, N. H., by the mysterious explosion of an unlighted fluid lamp in his pocket, on Thurs-des night. day night. AN THON KETTLE PILLED WITH 10E exploded

soon after being placed on the fire, at Auburn, on Monday evening; the stove, furniture and window were smarhed. A PASSENGER CAR GOT AWAY, on a down grade, at Stemford, Ct., on Monday night, from the man switching it. It went through the end of a building and half way over an abutment.

SCHOONER EMMA SUBBERER, which sailed from Norfolk for Alexandria. Norfolk for Alexandria, Va., on the 22d ult., has not been heard of since. It is feared that she has

oundered. WHILE REPAIRING A BRIDGE on the Vermont Central railroad on Saturday, a plank gave way and precipitated three men on the ice 50 feet be-low, one DAVID RRINE, dashed his brains out. GOING RUBRIEDLY OUT OF A PACTORY GATE at Buffalo, on Saturday, Louis Wilcox was violently struck in the mouth by a bar; falling backwards, he fractured his skull, and violently.

JOHN STORY SLIPPED OFF A PLANS, while crossing a brook near Loat's Mill, N. J., on Wednesday evening, and, striking his head, he became senseless and was drowned. On their way to school, next meruing, some children discovered his body. covered his body.

Scientifie, &c.

A NEW METHOD OF ENGRAVING .- A new method of engraving has been invented by Mossrs. Иггенесск & Larenar, of this city, which bids fair for a complete revolution in the art of producing plates in relief for illustrative and other purposes This newly-invented and patented process is called the "Graphotype" and some idea of its value and usefulness may be obtained from the following description of the curious manner in which the work is ccomplished:

what of den

face. On this surface any artistic design is executed with an ink, the main body of which is a solution of surfarce of the block wherever it touches, while the intervening spaces are left soft and susceptible of being brushed or "routed" out to any needed depth.

The most delicate bairlines and cross-batching which the whole block is made almost as hard as thus prepared is mounted upon a composition block. stereotyper. The inventors claim for their singular process these great advantages over wood engraving. viz: First, economy of time in favor of the grapho-type as hours to days; second, a saving of twenty-five per cent. in cost, and thirdly, truthfulness, as perfect reproductions of the artist's drawings are made without the loss or alteration of a single line. An other advantage is that copperplates are produced

gravings, and they were as clear and fine as copper plates, in what are in wood engravings the most di

ficult portions, SHIPS' COMPASSES .- An improved compas ately brought forward, has for its object the over coming of local attraction on shipboard—there being the ordinary compass a very perceptible deviation produced by bringing a piece of iron or steel into the neighborhood of the needle. The amount of deviation depends upon the quantity of iron and the nonness of its position. To prevent this, English vesse are subjected to an expensive process to compensat for these local attractions. Still, the compen is not reliable, for the most careful adjustment una be neutralized by a thoughtless change in the pos-tion of the attractive force. To this cause many accidents are attributable ; and they are particularly be dreaded in the case of iron steamers, and other iron and steel ships, because the polarity of the iron of the ship is liable to be disturbed by strains, o cussions from the waves, and a variety of causes no nder control. To prevent this action of the iron the ship, or of cables, bolts, etc., upon the needle the compass in question has its needle enveloped with a gund against these local attractions in such a manner as at the same time not to prevent its sensi-bility to terrestial magnetism.

AT BENTOL, England, a lady, aged 80, was recently turned to death, while preparing for her marriage to a man of 78.

A DEPUTY SHERIPF was frozen to death near Perth, Scotland, early this month, probably from sitting down and falling asleep.

Two YOUNG MEN were recently killed by a Colliery explosion at Coatbridge, Scotland, owing to the negligence of the Inspector of the pit. AT THE YORK ASSIZES, England, a wretch was lately convicted of having starved his wife to death.

So severe was the cold in London, Eng. about three weeks ago that a woman was frozen to death while tending an oyster stall at the corner of a street. THE ARCHBISHOF OF FEIBURG, in Baden, has, at the request of the Government, in erdicted the clergy from making collections in private houses of St. Peter's Pence.

IN THE TYROL AND THE VORALBERG the per ple are scraping together the last kroutzer in their pockets for the purpose of buying off their relatives from the conscription.

A LADY IN MONTREAL, who died from soften-ing of the brain on Friday, assured her physician the day before that she would die at the time she actually did.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN are strengthening the defences of Portsmouth, England, which is nearly opposite to Cherbourg, the formidable channel fortress of France. SOME BENEVOLENT PERSONS in the north of Germany are engaged in organizing a lifeboat institution somewhat on the model of the British

National Lifeboat Institution. A PARISIAN SPECULATOR, has proposed the es-tablishment of a great joint-stock company for the government of the Chinese Empire, on the same system as the late India company governed British India.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS COMPLAIN that our troubles threaten to raise the prices of both cotton and corn, thus diminishing the wages and increasing the expenses of their factory opera-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

A Sr. Petersburg letter states that the Russian Government is taking measures to repeople the Crimea, and have already sent there a good many families from the Government of Koursk. The colonization of the country on the Amoor is also advancing, 230 peasant families having been sent there during Angust from the Governments of Tambow, Orel and Woronesch.

A LETTER FROM BELGRADE, of the 28th of December, says: "Arrests and examinations have been the order of the day, for the last two months, in the Turkish provinces adjoining Servia. The Sirdar of Zaplaguis has been ordered by Osman Pasha to visit all the villages, and thastise all the Christians suspected. The accessed are condemned to death without any form of trial, except a derisive examination."

THERE PIRATICAL JUNKS, manned by 60 men, attacked Mr. Meadows, English Consul, at Shanghae, while on an excursion in his yacht on the Yangtze River, on Oct., 20. The pirates had a six and nine pounder guns; while Mr. Meadows, one Englishman, and 10 non-combatant Chinese, had only small arms, among them several Sharp's rifles. The pirates were picked off by the two Englishmen; and inglotiously fled without having wounded any one on the yacht. without having weunded any one on the yacht. In France the Acclimation Society offers a medal worth \$250 for the complete domestication of the kiang—a valuable beast of burden, of great swiftness, which belongs to Thusst. The same medal for the domestication of a large species of the kangaroe—but whether to be ridden, driven or caten, it does not say; six specimens are to be produced, and of the second generation, bred by the winner, \$400 is offered for the introduction and domestication of the African ostrick, and the Australian emu, to be hatched in the same way as barn-yard fowls, and of the second generation.

generation.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION took place at Hetten colliery, near Sunderland, England, on the 21st of last month, which caused the death of twenty-two out of thirty-five miners, who were at work there. Only nine of the bedies had been recovered at last accounts, and most of those were in a horribly scorched and mutilated condition. Large gaugs of men were still engaged in the dangerous work of removing the wreck in the pit and searching for the missing bodies, and some fears were entertained that the coal was so extensively ignited that the fire weuld rage for months to come. The carcasses of numerous horses and ponies were found in a balf roasted state. A strict inquiry is being made as to the cause of this nquiry is being made as to the cause of this

inquiry is being made as to the cause of this frightful calamity.

Is the Summer Palace, near Pek'n, Lord Elois found an autograph of the fagitive Emperor of China, relating to the question of the presentation of Mr. Ward, the American Minister. It seems that Mr. Ward offered to pay to his Celestial Majesty the same marks of respect as he would pay to his own President. The Emperor's memorandum runs thus: "It shows that in the manner of their presentation at Court nothing more can be done to bring them to reason. Besides, these barbarians, by their averment that their respect for his Majesty the Emperor is the same as that they feel for their pih-li-si-tien-tih (President), just places China on a par with the barbarians of the south and east, an arrogation of greatness which is simply ridiculous."

THE FOLLOWING was received at too late an hour to appear in the whole of yesterday's edi-

Washington, Jan. 23.—Captain Armstrone, late in command of the Penssois Navy Yard, and ved here today. He presents to the Kary Department, that of the sixty officers and men who were at that place with him, about three-fourths were seces-sionists, who would have revolted had be attempted resistance to the over 400 under Major Casan, who demanded the surrender. Therefore opposition by him would have been useless. The secession feeling thin would have been useless. The secession feeling was so rife as to silence the Union men. This was illustrated by the case of one, who the day before, thus avowing himself, was stabled. Shortely before the surrender, the secessionists were by no means dominan in Pensacola ; but Major Cuaer, through a public meeting at which secession resoutions were passed, inflamed the minds of the people, and drew them generally into the movement. When, under the order of Lieutenant RENSHAW, the American flag was lowering, it suddenly fell into the dust, when a loud shout went up from the exultamultitude, led by an officer attached to the st Lieutenant Sandens, who was the bearer of dispatches to Captain Armstrone, had them demanded of fused to comply with their request. He was then informed that they would be taken from him. He replied that that would be an act of war against the the Navy Yard and in the presence of Captain Assessment, who had already surrendered. Perceiving the condition of affairs, further refusal to surrender his dispatches was unavailing.

At Fort Pickens there are about 80 men only to 949 guis. Lieut, Siemmin, commanding the post, has his family with htm After he had abandoned Fort McRae, his wife went thisher to procure some of his wearing apparel, and it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying she herself, on her return to Fort

Senators Mallory and YULER, and Repress HAWKINS, have been appointed Commission Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the au-thorities at Washington for the surrender to that state of all the navy yards, forts, arsenals, magazines, and and all other public property within its limito-

Charleston, Jan. 23.—The Senate has passed at tax bill which provides for an increased tax of 20 per cent. over the year 1850, to meet the demand of \$1,500,000 necessary for all South Carolina's pur-poses. Treasury notes were issued for \$700,000, and bills receivable of state for \$350,000 for military con-

Milledgeville, Jan. 23 .- The Couvention has determined to elect tomorrow, noon, 10 delegates to meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February, the

nembers to be instructed, and all southern s amended, declaring it not piracy, but substituting for violations of the former federal laws, imprison

was referred, previding for a continuance of the pre-sent postal revenue, and other laws, the observance of treaties with non-residents, and saying we should soon have another government, established on the

Judge BENNING offered an ordinance con the operation of the laws about the inter-state slave trade; also a resolution appointing com om all the slaveholding states.

Mr. Com reported an ordinance revoking federal jurisdiction over all lands ceded, and authorizing payment for fortifications, arsenals, and all improve-

ments and stores. Laid over. Many rumors are affeat about the rep to Montgomery. It is generally conceded that Messus. Tooms and Howett Cons will go from the state at gates. No regard will be paid to the present Congressmen. General satisfaction is expressed at the unanimous passage of the anti-slave ordinance.

It has been raining the entire day and night.

North Carolina.

Ruleigh, N. C., Jan. 23.—The Convention bill
was considered. A discussion on fixing the day ocurred. A resolution was effered to send Commissioners to Washington, in accordance with the plan of Virginia. Made the special order for tomorrow. The passage of the Convention bill is still doubtful.

Pensacola, Jan. 21.-A salute of thirteen gur as been fired from Fort Barraneas in honor of tie one Star Flag of Florida.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 23.—TIMOTHY O. Howz, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United

States Senator by the Legislature, today. Petitions Against an Anti-Slavery Conve

Albany, Jan. 23 .- A call appeared in the even-

ing papers for an Anti-slavery Convention in this city early in February, against which petitions have been prepared and will be immediately circulated, urging the Mayor to take steps to prevent the holding of the convention, as the petitionary first in the present excited state of public feeling a breach of the public peace would be inevitable, and might lead to scrious results.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 24.

NUMBER 8907 FINANCIAL, &c.

The Stock market is weak today, with small sal

and lower prices. The improvement at the Second

Board of yesterday is lost, and prices are % a 1 per cent, lower on the Railroad shares. Towards the

lose there was a rally of h a 3, per cent. The State tocks are dull, but, on the whole, steady. A small

ot of Government sixes of 1867, was taken at 97, and

five thousand dollars of 1808, at 98. For fives of 1874, 90 was bid and 95 asked,

The money market shows ne change whatever

change there is not much movement thus far for the next steamer, but the market is firm. Ou London

The suit brought by the Attorney-General of the state against the New York Central Railroad Com-

pany, to recover several millions of dollars for canal tolls upon freight transported over the road of the

company, came on for trial yesterday at the Orange

County Circuit, held at Goshen, Justice Brown pro

siding. The plaintiffs introduced their testimony,

and after abandoning that part of their claim which

grose more than six years prior to the commence.

ment of the suit, and also all e sim for tolls upon way

reight, rested their case; whereupon the defendants

noved for a non-suit upon the following among other

grounds: first, that there was no evidence before the

puted upon freight transported by the defendants, in

ruse their liability to pay such tells was established

10, 1851, abolishing tolls on railroads, was a ralid

ac. Third: that all laws imposing tells on freight appropried from or to other states by the defendants.

ere in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and were therefore void.

After argument by counsel, the Court granted the

otion and dismissed the complaint.

Mr. John A. Stewart, receiver of the Bower,

of the bank, amounting to 12 per cent, payable of demand at his office, No. 150 Canal street. The pre-

vious dividend of 20 per cent,, and with this, the stockholders will have realized 32 per cent, on their

avestment, with some chance of a further small divi-

Aunexed are the annual figures of the Sixth Ave

me Railroad Company, for the year ending 30th of

The Niagara arrived at this port today, bringing

artment, exhibits the condition of the bunks and

sanking associations of this state on the 29th day of

December last; and also their condition at the date of

Total reso's Sp. 29 \$311.345.555 Dec. 29, \$309.653.528 LIABILITIES.

\$111.834.847 91.759.127 13.816.468 29.706.006

2.252.931

3,569,907

116,190,466

Total liabilities ... \$311 245.555 \$300.056.525

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES-FIRST BOARD.

SECOND BOARD.

STOCK FLUCTUATIONS.

Board sales each day :

Domestic Markets.

TRUESDAY, Jan. 24th, 1461.

Asmzs.—The demand for both kinds is limited, at \$5 for Pots and \$5 12% for Pearls.

Flore AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is limited, restricted by the inclement weather. The market is a shade easier, but not outsibly lower, for company hands:

17 % also.

Gaain.—There is very little demand for Wheat, owing to the inclement weather, and prices favor the buyer; the sales are 21.400 bush. at \$1.17 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, delivered; \$1.20 for Milwakoe Club; \$1.33 a \$1.35 for Red Western, in store and delivered, the latter rate for small lots, delivered, and \$1.48 for White Ohio.

Provisions.—The Pork market is easier; the supply fair; sales of 350 bbis. at \$17.87 % \$18 for new Mees, and \$13 a \$13.22 % for Prime, and \$18.50 for Clear.

Regis quiet, the arrivals are limited sales of 150.

The following summary, copied from the state repared by the Superintendent of the Banking Da-

369,945 4

-\$369,945 40

5,600,519

4.180.724

110,664,578

3.772.267

e previous report, Sept. 29th :-

Cost of Road and Equipment :-

Capital Stock ...

\$1,080,00 in specie.

Due individuals and cor-

porations other than banks.

Due Treasurer of the New York.

Due Depisitors on de-

Amount due not includ-

nk, gives notice of a second dividend on the stock

oand : that the act of the Legislature, passed July

out and jury, from which canal tolls could be com-

06 k a 106 k. Francs 5.15 a 5.35.

l-loans are easy at 6 a 7 per cent. In fereign ex-

NEW

THE NEW YORK SUN

In order to die happy it is necessary to live well. The fatal necessity of dying file the soul

the true and inner life of a man. The truest lessons of life may be learned at the bed of death, The mists of passion and prejudice disperse at the approaching conjunction of the realities of two worlds, and, as the portals widen for the departing soul, living men seek in its utterances a reve-

with regard to my body. I feel that I am dythat in her he loved that which was eternal. "May God," he said, "bless my friends, my ountry, Italy and her liberty; bless Germany, England, the whole world "

"Notwithstanding all my weaknesses and short-comings, I have desired, I have sought for that which is not be here below! But my best experience is that of knowing Jesus Gurist. I leave this world without hating any one. No, no harred-harred is an accurated thing. Oh! how good it is

Notwithstanding the snow was falling heavily. a few days ago I came here and asked you to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon a feeble church. We have been praying ourselves. Now I

Good work begun .- Go among the lowly, said another, and you will find that in many places God is stirring his people up to prayer. It is not in one place nor in two, but in many, all over this city that anxious souls may be found. "The tumults of the people" do not interfere with this still work of the Spirit. I came here to ask prayers for a man who is n great distress of mind. It is not a common case, but one of extraordinary interest. I want your prayer

Five Points House of Industry .- A gentleman

hearts. Three or four persons found peace in believ-An old man in trouble. - A very respectable look ing old man was in the meeting, in a state of grea he meeting was over, but wished that some one would go with him to the upper room and pray for

night. Soon six were converted—three began to preach the Gospel—then churches sprung up—with sepeated revivals.

"The masters seeing the result and finding that the